

**BOROUGH
OF
CALNE**

1969



Borough of Calne

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1969.

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OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

John R. Wray, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Official Address:

Municipal Offices,
Monkton Hill,
CHIPPENHAM.

Telephone Number:

Chippenham 2821.

Also Medical Officer of Health for the Boroughs of Calne and Malmesbury and Rural District of Calne and Chippenham, Rural District of Malmesbury. In addition, Medical Officer, Wiltshire County Council, School Medical Officer.

SECRETARY TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

S. G. V. Williamson, Cert. R.I.P.H.H.
Mrs. V. L. Gregory, (from 31.12.69).

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

C. C. Dowding, Cert. S.I.B.
Meat & Other Foods Cert. R.S.1.

Mr. Dowding in addition, holds the post of Borough Surveyor.

DEPUTY SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. Cowley, Cert. S.I.B.,
Meat & Other Foods Cert. R.S.1.

SENIOR MEAT INSPECTOR

D. M. Hales, M.R.C.V.S.

AUTHORISED MEAT OFFICERS

K. Butler
F. H. J. Cleverly
D. R. Shepherd
R. J. Slade
J. E. Turner

3.

To - The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
Calne Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1969.

The vital statistics for the Borough remain generally favourable, although there was a rise in the standardised death rate for the year. The crude death rate was 10 per 1,000 of the population, well below that for England & Wales, but when this is multiplied by the comparability factor of 1.32, supplied by the Registrar General, the death rate becomes 13.2. This comparability factor has been increasing each year since 1963 when it was 1.00, so I wrote to the Registrar General and received the following explanation:-

"The main reason for the rise in your death ACF is the three increases in population which occurred in 1965, 1966 and 1968 necessitating changes in the Population and Population factor, all of which changed the 1963 based proportions significantly. The report of the Local Planning Officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government indicated that, for all three years, the migration into Calne Borough was predominantly composed of people of working ages whereas the 1961 Census figures showed an average sex/age structure."

I should like to pay tribute to the work of Mr. S. G. V. Williamson, for many years secretary to the Medical Officer of Health, who tragically and regrettably died in October, 1969.

I wish to extend my thanks to the Council and its Officers for their help and interest during the year.

I have the honour to be,

your obedient servant,

J. R. R. WRAY.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	1,276
Population (estimated)	9,760
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969 according to the Rate Book ..	3,120
Number of Council dwellings at the end of 1969	1,182
Number of applicants for Council dwellings at the end of 1969 ..	440
Rateable Value	£339,667
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,342

VITAL STATISTICSBirth and Death Rates compared with other areas(Births and Deaths per 1000 population) standardised*

	<u>Birth Rate.</u>		<u>Death Rate.</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Calne Borough	17.9	17.7	11.3	13.2
Calne and Chippenham R.D.C. ..	17.4	18.9	11.9	10.2
Wiltshire	17.6	17.6	10.9	10.7
England and Wales	16.9	16.3	11.9	11.9

*Comparability figures are supplied to each District by the Registrar-General. These take into account the varying age/sex distribution of the population in different parts of the country. When applied to the local rates, they allow a more accurate comparison to be made between different areas.

STILL BIRTHS

1 still birth was notified during the year under review. The rate per 1,000 total births is 6. The comparative rate for England and Wales is 13.

INFANT MORTALITY.

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	
Under 1 year	-	-	2	1	3
Under 4 weeks	-	-	2	-	2
Under 1 week	-	-	2	-	2

The Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 live births is 17.

Comparative rate for England and Wales is 18.

Because the figures involved are small, the infant mortality rate for the Borough can fluctuate widely from year to year.

DEATHS - ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	-	5
Malignant Neoplasm, intestine	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3	4
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	11	9	20
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	10	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	4	8
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	-	2	2
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	2	7
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Birth Injury, difficult labour etc. ..	-	2	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ..	-	3	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All other Accidents	1	1	2
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>98</u>

There was a rise in the number of deaths compared with 1968 when there were 85 deaths. Most of the increase can be accounted for by deaths from heart disease in women, fifteen of whom were women over 75 years old. As in previous years, the main cause of death was ischaemic (coronary) heart disease.

There was also an increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia (8) compared with only 4 in 1968. Five of these occurred in people over 75 years old. There was a sharp epidemic of influenza at the end of the year, and with hindsight it is possible to wonder whether the initiating cause for the pneumonia may not have been influenza, although none of the deaths were attributed to this cause in 1969 (they were in early 1970). There was also an increase in deaths from bronchitis and emphysema - from four in 1968 to seven in 1969.

6.

There were three deaths from lung cancer. Health education on the dangers of cigarette smoking is undertaken in Wiltshire County Council Schools.

There were two deaths from cancer of the breast, and two from cancer of the uterus. Family doctors perform cervical tests to detect the latter at an early stage when it can be treated easily. Pamphlets on self-examination of the breasts, for early detection of tumours, were distributed to women's organisations.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from accidents compared with 1968.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table gives the cases of infectious diseases notified during 1969, together with comparative figures for the preceeding three years:-

	<u>1966</u>		<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Infectious Hepatitis					-	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-
Measles	21	21	185	185	2	2	69	69
Dysentery	18	18	12	12	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	12	12	-	-	-	--
Tuberculosis	-	-	44	44	1	1	2	2
TOTALS	43	43	217	217	4	4	74	74

(a) Numbers originally notified.

(b) Final numbers after correction.

It can be seen from the table that there were no cases of whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria or poliomyelitis. Immunisation of children continues to protect against these diseases.

No cases of typhoid occurred, but during the year several circulars were received from the Department of Health warning of travellers returning from holidays in Southern Europe and North Africa who had contracted the disease. There were no contacts in the Borough. However, persons intending to holiday in Southern Europe or North Africa should ask their family doctor several months before they travel about the advisability of immunisation against this disease. Valid international certificates of immunisation against smallpox are required of all travellers from North Africa. At the time of writing, it appears that cholera is spreading in the Middle East and North Africa, and immunisation against this disease may also be required.

Infectious Hepatitis. Two cases occurred during the year. The disease only became notifiable in the latter part of 1968, so it is not possible to compare the incidence with earlier years.

It is a virus disease endemic in this country, and immunity for life follows an attack of the disease, which is usually contracted in childhood. An attack may be so mild that it is diagnosed as a "stomach upset"; however, in a severe attack the patient becomes jaundiced (yellow) and the disease is then easily recognisable (although of course there are other causes of jaundice). The disease is spread only by human carriers. Proper hand-washing after the toilet can limit the spread of severe infection. Persons who have had the infection should not be blood donors without informing the blood transfusion authorities that they have suffered from the disease. However, this disease appears to be different from that called "Serum hepatitis", which is associated with blood transfusion. Serum hepatitis has a higher fatality rate, varying from 6% to 12%, while infectious hepatitis has a very low fatality rate. So far it has not been possible to produce a vaccine to prevent infectious hepatitis.

Measles. 1969 should have been an epidemic year for measles, but only 69 cases were reported. This disease can be very serious, with complications such as broncho-pneumonia, chronic ear trouble and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). In 1968 there was a death from measles in Chippenham. This disease can be eradicated by immunisation, and all parents are urged to accept the immunisation offered by Wiltshire County Council to all children in their second year of life (and older children who have not yet had the disease).

Dysentery. There was only one isolated case in a pre-school child. There were no cases of food poisoning.

Tuberculosis. Two cases were reported. The Public Health Department investigates the housing of the family, and the Chest Physician (assisted by Health Visitors of Wiltshire County Council) follows up contacts. The Wiltshire County Council offer immunisation against this disease to children at secondary school.

The Regional Chest Radiography Centre at Bristol sends a mobile x-ray van to Calne, which can be used by any of the general public who want a chest x-ray. It is available at The Strand from 2.15 p.m. - 3.15 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays. The public is urged to use this service as the Department of Health is considering running it down. The vast majority of people who attend receive peace of mind by knowing that there is nothing wrong with their chest. These days it picks up more cases of early lung cancer than of tuberculosis, but I consider it a worthwhile service, because these people may not have gone to a doctor otherwise, until it was too late for easy cure.

Immunisation. Arrangements for vaccination and immunisation, either through clinics or by the family doctor, are the responsibility of the Wiltshire County Council. I am grateful to Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following immunisation statistics for the Borough for the year 1969:-

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, MEASLES, POLIOMYELITIS

Year of Birth:		1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1960 -64	1954 -59	Others under 16
Primary imms.	Diph.	119	68	13	4	3	12	-	-
completed	Wh. cough	119	66	2	1	-	-	-	-
during 1969	Tetanus	119	68	13	4	3	12	-	4
	Measles	1	21	51	17	22	20	8	-
	Polio	119	67	14	2	3	15	1	-
Reinforcing	Diph.	-	52	98	10	59	216	15	1
imms. given	Wh. cough	-	13	11	-	1	-	-	-
in 1969	Tetanus	-	52	98	10	59	230	18	96
	Polio	-	51	91	11	61	139	20	4

SMALLPOX

Age Group	Months				Years		
	0 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	1	2 - 4	5 - 15
Vaccinations	-	-	-	1	83	77	8
Re-vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	32

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. C. R. Phillips, Engineer to the North Wilts. Water Board, for the following information:-

No substantial changes have occurred in the arrangement of the water supplies of the North Wilts. Water Board during this year. The Board's water supplies are obtained generally from underground sources in limestone aquifers, having relatively abundant storage facilities and providing water of a high standard of purity suitable for public supplies. The water is hard in character (between 150 and 360 p.p.m. total hardness).

The typical chemical analysis obtained in the year under review for one borehole and one spring source are given below:-

	Chippenham Borehole p.p.m.	Calstone Springs p.p.m.
Date	19.11.69	16.4.69
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.1
Free CO ₂	35	45
Chloride	49	13
Hardness	350	325
Carbts.	275	275
Non-Carbts.	75	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.3	3.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent	Absent
Oxygen ab.	0.3	0.00
Alb. Nitrogen	0.02	0.10
Metals	Absent	Absent
Fluoride	0.75	Less than 0.1

The water supplies of the area of the North Wilts. Water Board have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Regular supervision of the quality of water supplies is exercised by submitting, every week, samples for bacteriological examination.

Under the year of review 1,398 samples from consumers' points of supply were examined. 1,327 were satisfactory, having coli. counts of less than 1; 58 were reported to have coli. counts of 1 - 2 and 13 had coli. counts of 3 or more.

On the occasions when reports of coli. counts are received, investigations and repeated samplings are immediately undertaken and continued until satisfactory reports are received.

Similar supervisory work is regularly done with untreated waters of the
-land's sources, and in the year under review, the results were as follows:-

Similar supervisory work is regularly done with untreated waters of the
-land's sources, and in the year under review, the results were as follows:-

674 samples of raw water were submitted:-

Excellent, coli. count of less than 1	..	..	..	484
Satisfactory, coli. count of 1 - 3	..	..	..	112
Suspicious, coli. count of 4 - 10	..	..	..	39
Unsatisfactory, coli. count of more than 10	..	..	..	39
				<u>674</u>

Samples excellent and satisfactory 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Chlorination of all sources is practised with the aim of obtaining chlorine residuals at all consumers' points of supplies of between 0.1 and 0.3 p.p.m.

The Board continues to exercise supervision of the quality of raw water from all the sources by submitting samples to their Consultant Chemists, The Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, and any changes in chemical or mineralogical qualities of the water are reported upon by Mr. Gordon Miles, the Principal of those Laboratories.

Fluoride occurs naturally in quantities from 0.4 to 0.7 p.p.m. in the water obtained from the deep borehole sources in the limestone, but it is usually absent in the waters obtained from shallow wells and spring sources.

The Board is advised by its Consultant Chemists that all the waters supplied are non-plumbo-solvent.

The Board continues to make provision for increases in demand for water by seeking additional sources, and this work is being done in close co-operation with the River Authorities, whose statutory areas extend through the Board's area of supply.

The Public Health Department takes regular samples of water for bacteriological examination, and also tests for residual chlorine. Details will be found in the Senior Health Inspector's report.

A report of the World Health Organisation that was issued in 1969 recommends all countries to introduce fluoridation of water supplies. To quote from the report:-

..... "Dental caries is one of man's most prevalent chronic diseases, affecting people of all ages in all countries.

Fluoridation does not eradicate dental caries but substantially reduces its prevalence and incidence. Best results are seen in children who have consumed fluoridated water since birth, as they generally have less than half the number of dental cavities than they would otherwise have had."

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The sewage disposal works is situated at Conigre in the Calne & Chippenham Rural District. As well as receiving and treating the sewage and trade waste from the Borough, the outfall sewer from the parishes of Studley and Derry Hill in the Rural District is also brought into the works. The Borough Council has embarked on a scheme to extend the works to cater for future expansion and present needs. To meet current difficulties temporary works of land irrigation and additional pumping have been installed. These have proved satisfactory and are helping to maintain a satisfactory effluent into the River Marden.

A weekly refuse collection service is offered to all householders in the Borough. The refuse is disposed of in sand workings at Calne Low.

The Borough Council, together with other adjacent authorities, have set up a consortium to investigate the possibility of building an incineration plant to cater for the needs of the area. At the time of writing this report investigations and consultations are continuing.

OTHER MATTERS

1. Details of services under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Factories Acts will be found in the attached report of the Senior Health Inspector, as will information on housing in the Borough.

2. Welfare of the Aged

The care of the aged, and the handicapped, comes under the Wiltshire County Council services, but it is often officers of the public health department who first come across people in need of the services. I therefore welcome the monthly meetings that I have with the Area Welfare Officer, as this gives an opportunity to exchange information. In certain cases it may be possible to recommend council housing on medical grounds.

The Medical Officer of Health has delegated power from the Council under the National Health Assistance Acts to apply to a Magistrate for an order for admission to hospital in an emergency of an old person suffering from grave chronic disease who is not receiving proper care and attention.

During the year a family doctor brought such a case to my attention but I am glad to say I was able to persuade the old lady to go into hospital without recourse to a magistrate.

A great deal of essential help for the aged comes from the magnificent work of the voluntary organisations. In particular I would mention the "Meals-on-Wheels" service. There is a need for expansion, but more volunteers, particularly volunteers with transport, are required.

3. Civil Defence

In place of the old civil defence organisation, the Wiltshire County Council is arranging for the training of "community advisers" who will be available in every area and village, and they are being given extensive studies on the problems likely to be faced in the event of war. I prepared draft papers on the subject of "maintenance of health", and a great deal of this was incorporated into the official study of the subject.

4. Health Clinic

During the year the Wiltshire County Council started building a new Health Clinic for the Borough.

5. National Blood Transfusion Service

This essential service is run, in this area, from Bristol, and blood collecting sessions are held in the Town Hall every three months. More blood donors are constantly needed.

To - The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
Borough of Calne.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to make my contribution to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and to outline in statistical and narrative form the activities of the Public Health Department during 1969.

It is disappointing to record the decline in the amount paid out by way of Improvement Grants, £1,750 as compared with £2,552 in 1968. The new Housing Act introduced during the year should help to redress this trend.

Interim measures carried out at the Sewage Disposal Works proved successful and results of samples of final effluent submitted for analysis indicated a general improvement.

The Consortium set up to consider the establishment of a refuse incineration plant is still in being although there have been set backs and progress has been slow.

I am indebted to Dr. Wray for his guidance and to the Members of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Cowley, my Deputy, and the other members of the Staff for their continued support during the year.

I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD C. DOWDING,

Borough Surveyor and Senior
Public Health Inspector.

2.

RAINFALL 1969

The rainfall is recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works, the reading being taken at 9 a.m. each day. From this information the following table is compiled.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL RAINFALL</u> <u>(in inches)</u>	<u>GREATEST FALL</u> <u>IN 24 HOURS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF DAYS</u> <u>WITH .01 OR MORE.</u>
January	2.412	.36	20
February	1.300	.21	15
March	1.770	.57	11
April	1.755	.7	11
May	3.925	1.16	20
June	.889	.21	8
July	1.270	.83	4
August	2.045	.3	10
September	1.480	.33	12
October	.250	.09	5
November	2.895	.64	15
December	2.545	.95	16

The total rainfall for the year was 22.536 inches.

The wettest day was 25th May being 1.16

The driest month was October and the wettest month May.

WATER

The water undertaking is operated by the North Wilts water Board and the Borough receives water from Chippenham and Yatesbury as well as the springs at Calstone.

Samples of 'consumer water' i.e. treated water from household taps, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Bath each week, to establish a routine control. Further samples are taken on complaint.

During the year under review 99 samples of chlorinated water were submitted and 92 of these proved to be satisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples showed insufficient chlorination of the water following repairs to the main. A series of check samples quickly showed that the required dosage had been restored to the water supply. Information on unsatisfactory samples is referred immediately to the North Wilts Water Board.

From time to time tests are also taken to establish the degree of residual chlorine present in the water.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme to enlarge the existing Sewage Disposal Works to cope with development which has taken place within the Borough and future expansion.

The figures on Page 3 indicate the cost of the service.

3.

EXPENDITURE

INCOME

	<u>Actual</u> <u>1968/69</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1969/70.</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>1969/70</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>1968/69</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1969/70</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>1969/70</u>
Wages & Insurance	3860	4346	4341	M/S Harris	900	900	900
Rates	1405	1450	1448	Calne & Chipp. R.D.C.	680	715	688
Admin. & Office.	151	182	174				
Main. & Mat.	1078	1080	1030				
Power & Light	828	860	840				
Transport & Hire	403	350	325				
Loan Charges	11602	13599	12216				
Special Expenditure	140	700	700				
Dumper, Shovel & Mowers.	34	180	140				

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council operates a weekly collection of household refuse using direct labour. Salvage is collected each Monday. The service continues to operate satisfactorily despite the increased demands consequent upon a growing population.

The refuse from the Borough is disposed of by the Sanitary Landfill method, the refuse being dumped in the sand workings of a Local Company and covered with top soil to reclaim the land which has been exposed. A joint scheme for an incinerator plant is under preparation.

The cost of collecting within the Borough is reflected in the following table.

EXPENDITURE

INCOME

	<u>Actual</u> <u>1968/69</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1969/70</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>1969/70</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>1968/69</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1969/70</u>	<u>Probable</u> <u>1969/60</u>
Admin. & Office	145	138	151	Sale of Waste Paper	1445	1500	1614
Main. & Mat.	467	400	365	Other Income	92	80	70
Transport	2112	1500	2691				
Wages & Insurance	9431	11524	9146				
Cont'n to swimming Pool fund	759	814	928				
Refuse Veh. Cap. Ins.	554	1154	554				

NEW HOUSING

80 units were completed during the year and the following tables indicate the rate of progress by the Local Authority and Private Enterprise.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>		<u>PRIVATE ENTERPRISE</u>	
	<u>UNDER CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>UNDER CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>
January	48	-	29	2
February	39	9	29	-
March	58	1	29	-
April	44	26	28	1
May	64	-	26	2
June	64	-	23	3
July	79	-	30	1
August	79	-	33	3
September	79	-	26	7
October	79	-	28	-
November	79	-	30	1
December	59	20	27	4
		<u>56</u>		<u>24</u>

HOUSE IMPROVMENT GRANT

HOUSE PURCHASE ACT, 1959 as amended by

THE HOUSING ACTS 1961 and 1964.

Standard Grants for Improvement of Dwellings

10 grants were approved and 10 grants totalling £1,750 were paid during the year. The following table indicates the amenities provided. There were also two Discretionary Grants approved and paid totalling £320.

	<u>Grants Approved</u>			<u>Amenities</u>				
	<u>Appli'ns Received & Approved</u>	<u>Grants Paid</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bath</u>	<u>Wash Basin</u>	<u>H.W. Supply</u>	<u>W.C.</u>	<u>Food Store</u>
January	-	3	£405	3	3	3	3	3
February	2	1	£296	1	1	1	1	1
March	3	1	£155	1	1	1	1	1
April	1	1	£155	1	1	1	1	1
May	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	2	£456	2	2	2	2	2
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	1	1	£128	1	1	1	1	1
October	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	1	£155	1	1	1	1	1
Total	10	10	£1,750	10	10	10	10	10

CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR. (RENT ACT 1957)

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair or for any other Certificates prescribed by the Act.

SALE OF COUNCIL HOUSES

Council houses are no longer being sold to the tenants.

COUNCIL'S WAITING LIST

The number of people on the Council's waiting list at the 31st December, 1969 was 500 (approximately).

IMPROVED COUNCIL HOUSES

Improvements to 13 Council houses were completed during the year. These houses are now equipped with the five standard amenities.

RODENT CONTROL. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employ a part-time rodent operator to treat all premises in the Borough where rats or mice are reported. Extensive use is made of Warfarin, one of the better anti-coagulants, to destroy rats and mice, but acute poisons such as zinc-phosphide and arsenious oxide are also used in conjunction with various baits, in an effort to avoid immunity being built up against Warfarin. No case of Warfarin Resistance has been encountered.

Hydrogen cyanide has also been used effectively, under proper weather conditions, in the treatment of the refuse tip and river banks.

The sewer network within the Borough was treated twice during the year and no serious infestation is apparent.

It has not been necessary to take legal proceedings against any owner or occupier under the Act.

The following table provides a summary of the years work. (see Page 6).

Measure of Control by Local Authority

	Type of Property				TOTAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural.	All other including business & Industrial premises	
1. Total number of properties in the L.A.'s district.	6	3048	10	581	3645
2. Number of properties inspected by the L.A. as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	(a) -	54	-	5	59
(b) Otherwise	(b) 26	31	11	-	68
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats.	(Major) -	-	-	-	-
	(Minor) 27	75	11	4	117
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice.	-	9	-	1	10
5. Number of properties infested (under 3 & 4) treated by the Local Authority.	27	84	11	5	127
6. Revisits	51	182	32	10	275

THE SLAUGHTER OF PIGS (ANAESTHESIA) REGULATIONS, 1958.

Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd., continue to slaughter pigs using the CO² chamber method. This is licensed by the Borough Council and a certificate of approval under Regulation 9, is in force. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed that the apparatus is in use.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER 1957

The Borough Council exercise powers of delegation under the above Order and four boiling plants are licensed and inspected from time to time.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963. STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1963/1229INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Borough Council continues to provide a 100% meat inspection service at the two slaughterhouses within the Borough. At the slaughterhouse of Messrs. C. & T. Harris (Calne) Limited the full time inspectorate consists of a veterinary Officer and five authorised meat inspectors.

During the year 145,898 pigs were slaughtered and examined at this factory.

At the other slaughterhouse, that of Messrs. L. Hawkins, the inspection is carried out by the Council's two Public Health Inspectors, this duty being largely carried out after normal working hours. This slaughterhouse caters mainly for the slaughter of animals destined for sale at the Central Markets, Smithfield, London, but also serves the requirements of butchers in the Borough and the surrounding areas.

MEAT INSPECTION CONT. . . .

The amount of money recovered from Messrs. L. Hawkins for inspection services provided throughout the year 1969 was £285. 3. 9.

The following table reflects the years work at Messrs. Hawkins slaughterhouse:-

	<u>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number killed:	509	10	2760	3929	572	8
Number Inspected:	509	10	2760	3929	572	8

The following carcasses or parts of carcasses were condemned:

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses:	-	-	16	37	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned:	81	3	50	393	76	-

Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.

15.9% 30.0% 2.4% 10.9% 13.5% -

Tuberculosis only

No cases of tuberculosis were detected during the year under review.

Cystercercus Bovis

One case of cystercercosis was demonstrated during the year under review, the animal being a 2 year old heifer which received the required refrigeration treatment.

CONDEMNATION OF FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption. The several owners voluntarily surrendered the food to be destroyed and Certificates were issued accordingly.

549 tins meat.	23 tins beans.
17 tins mixed vegetables.	973 tins tomatoes.
12 tins soup.	88 tins fish.
750 tins fruit.	64 tins milk.
294 tins peas.	301 tins potatoes.
158 tins carrots.	32 tins Tomatoe Paste.
159 tins Fruit Juice.	14 tins Plums.
3 tins Tomatoe Juice.	2 jars Gherkins.
2 tins Rice.	760 lbs. Smoked Bacon Fores.
1 tin Potato Chips.	91 lbs. Smoked Fillet of Fish.
1 tin Sausages.	571 lbs. Pork.
2 tins Steak and Vegetables.	64 pkts. Various Frozen Foods.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1960 and 1963.

Licences were issued for various designated milks to four dealers by the Borough Council under the Delegation Agreement with the Wiltshire County Council.

Since the 31st December, 1965 dealer's licences granted will continue in force for a period of five years.

Regular sampling was carried out by Officers of the Authority and the following table indicates the range and frequency of the sampling.

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>SAMPLING & SOURCE</u>	<u>EXAMINATION REQUIRED</u>	<u>SAMPLING FREQUENCY</u>
Untreated (T.T.).	Producer/Retailers & Distributors.	Methylene Blue Biological	Monthly. Quarterly.
T.T. Pasteurised.	Distributors.	Phosphates & Methylene Blue	Quarterly.
Pasteurised.	Distributors.	Phosphates & Methylene blue.	Monthly.

During the year the following samples were purchased and analysed at the Public Health Laboratory at Bath.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
Untreated	14	-	-
Untreated Channel Islands	-	-	-
Pasteurised	38	-	-
Pasteurised Channel Islands	26	2	-
	<u>78</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

ICE CREAM

19 premises within the Borough are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. In addition three mobile shops tour the area regularly. 32 samples of ice cream were purchased and sent for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory at Bath during the year. 31 samples were Grade I and 1 was found to be Grade II.

THE FOOD HYGIENE . (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

All food premises within the Borough continue to be visited under the provisions of the above Regulations and no cases of structural defect have been observed. Minor infringements are found from time to time and these have been dealt with very satisfactorily through a policy of informal action and instruction so that it has not been necessary to take legal proceedings against any food trader during the year. The staffs of Wiltshire County Council School Kitchens were visited before each term and given a 'pep talk' on food handling.

The 96 food premises in the Borough may be classified as follows:-

Bakehouses	2	School Kitchens	5
Confectioners	15	Cafes and Snack Bars	3
Fried Fish Shop	1	Butchers	8
Bakers Shops	2	Grocers	15
Greengrocers	7	Meat Manufacturing Premises	1
Boarding houses and		Halls, canteens	13
Hotels	3	Public Houses, Off Licences	
Central School Kitchen	1	and Clubs	20

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Broadly speaking all premises as defined in the Act have been registered with the Local Authority and subsequent inspections made to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

The following report is taken from the Annual Return sent to the Department of Employment and Productivity the Ministry of Labour and shows the progress made to date.

NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED AND INSPECTED

<u>PREMISES REGISTERED</u>		<u>PREMISES INSPECTED</u>
Offices	28	15
Retail Shops	51	40
Wholesale Shops		
Warehouses	7	7
Catering Establishments	7	7
Fuel Storage Depots	3	3

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Offices	182
Retail Shops	243
Catering Establishments. (open to the Public).	53
Canteens	30
Fuel Storage Depots	17
Wholesale Dept., Warehouses	122
	<u>647</u>

Total Males 294 Total females 353

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

FIVE sites are at present licensed and these are visited periodically to ensure compliance with the licensing conditions.

No new sites have been licensed during the year under review.

FACTORIES ACT 1937-1959

The following is a summary of the working of the Act as it effects the Local Authority. No certificates are now issued in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	7	18	5	NIL
Factories NOT included in the above (1) is which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	62	NIL	NIL
Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority. (Excluding Outworks)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

OUTWORKERS

There is one outworker employed within the Borough but no company operating within the Borough sends out work.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	1	1	-
Inadequate Ventilation	3	3	-
Ineffective drainage and floors	-	-	-

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Insufficient	-	-	-
Unsuitable and defective	2	2	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-

SUMMARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

VISITS

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	-	173
Under Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	-	27
Under the Public Health Act, 1936	-	857
Under the Food and Drugs Act.	-	1551
Under the Housing Act, 1957	-	139
Under the Factories Act, 1937-1948	-	28
Under the Building Regulations 1965 (excluding drains)	-	504
Drains	-	30
Miscellaneous Visits	-	1957



